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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.18

January 25, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 53° 2 p.m. 55°
Humidity 55 50

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January 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 63°
Humidity 75 63

7863 金十月二十

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OUR ARMY IN FRANCE.

Higher Commands Opened to New Army.

London, January 23.
The Daily Mail states that the authorities have decided to open the Higher Commands to officers of the new Army and to create a number of Brigadier Generals therefrom.

Some Interesting Appointments.

London, January 23.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson confirmed the fact that Lieutenant General Sir Henry Lawrence will be Chief of Staff in France, that Colonel C. J. Cox will be Brigadier General of the Intelligence Department and that Lieutenant Colonel Travers Clark will be Quartermaster General. He added that the changes were not in consequence of the Cambrai Report.

Cruel Charges Against Sir Douglas Haig.

London, January 24.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Davies, Mr. Macpherson said that cruel charges had been made of implied upon Sir Douglas Haig, who was probably the most distinguished General at the present time and the head of one of the greatest Armies in the world. The Government were unhesitatingly satisfied with the Field Marshal. Since he became Commander-in-Chief he had never lost the confidence of the Army Council or the War Office authorities.

Mr. Macpherson admitted that there was a breakdown at Cambrai and pointed out that the General Staff knew on November 28 that an attack was going to be made on November 30. The breakdown was not the fault of the General Staff. The disposition of troops was as good as it could possibly be made, and the War Cabinet came to the conclusion that nobody in the Higher Command should be sacrificed for a reverse which could not be avoided.

A Newspaper Deal.

London, January 23.
The Times states that there is no slightest foundation for the suggestion published in various newspapers that Colonel Repton, its military correspondent, has resigned because of "intrigue" by the Times against Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S INTRIGUE.

Herr Scheidemann an Agent of the Government.

London, January 24.
A Danish Conservative newspaper published in Copenhagen reveals the fact that Herr Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, is not a peace apostle but an agent of the German Government organising propaganda on a commercial footing most profitable to his employer. It says the latter in Denmark includes the Socialist Minister, M. Stauning, and the Socialist leader, M. Brabjerg, as well as the Russians, MM. Pavlov, Solov, and Koslovski. The journal asserts that this group arranged the peace negotiations with M. Lenin in return for political compensation, and that Herr Scheidemann procured at a low price an enormous quantity of food for the aforementioned, who sell it at exorbitant prices. The same group formed another syndicate in the sale of motor-cars located in France, Belgium and Russia.

The Christian Social Democrat says Herr Scheidemann unsuccessfully tried in exactly the same method to buy up the Norwegian Socialists.

GREEK MONARCHIST'S HOPES.

Spotlight on the Gobben's Scuffle.

London, January 24.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Athens states that the Gobben's scuffle has been connected with the increased activity of German propaganda in Greece and the rising hopes of ex-King Constantine, who has been circulating reports of the imminent return of Constantinople.

THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT OF YARMOUTH.

London, January 23.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that a report from a patrol ship in the Yarmouth was bombarded by destroyers. The number is uncertain.

ANOTHER WAR ROMANCE.

London, January 24.
Another romance of the war similar to that of Colonel Elkington was revealed in last night's Gazette, announcing the reinstatement of Edward Parker England to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in consequence of devotion and gallantry in the ranks of the Devonshires. The Gazette, of December 12, 1912, announced that England had been removed from the Army.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, January 23.
Mr. Lysaght, a member of the Irish Convention, has resigned.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing special to report.

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the weekly shipping arrivals were 423 and the sailings 268. One vessel under a hundred tons was sunk and one unsuccessfully attacked. Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the arrivals totalled 806 and the sailings 784. Two vessels over and one under 1,000 tons were sunk. Four were unsuccessfully attacked.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour's Warning to Holland.

London, January 24.
A Blue Book contains further Anglo-Dutch correspondence on the sand and gravel question. A report by eminent geologists establishes that much of the material for the German concrete works at Ypres came from Germany. The Dutch Government, accordingly, states that it proposes to reinvestigate. Mr. Balfour emphasises that the Dutch Government's action in permitting the transit of sand and gravel directly assists Germany to maintain military occupation of Belgium and points out that the Netherlands Government is itself party to the Treaty stipulating the perpetual neutrality of Belgium. He warns the Dutch Government that it risks the incurring of heavy claims unless it takes steps to satisfy itself that the sand and gravel allowed to pass is not employed for purposes inconsistent with its duties as a neutral. He hopes that the new Dutch investigation will be more exhaustive than its predecessor.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Communique to "the Whole World."

London, January 24.
The Russian Government, in a communique sent by wireless to the whole world, declares that the Germans and the Austrians are the only peoples in the world who are unaware of the Brezhnev-Litovsk exposure of the annexationist aims of the Austro-German Governments, which they dare not acquaint their peoples with. It adds that General Hoffmann has sent an ultimatum to the Russian Government that he will recall from Petrograd the Commission created to ameliorate the conditions of prisoners unless the Russian Government abandons the intention of treating German officer prisoners similarly as privates.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Its Latest Decisions.

London, January 24.
The Labour Conference has resumed. It has shelved the resolution demanding the withdrawal of Labourites from the Government and has rejected a proposal that Labourites in the Government should cease to act on the Labour Executive, by a majority of two to one.

THE AUSTRIAN STRIKES.

Ban on German Socialist Paper Removed.

London, January 24.
A message from Copenhagen says that the ban on *Vorwarts* has been removed. This is attributed to energetic Socialist action during a debate in the Reichstag, in which Herr Ebert declared that the Germans were the only people who were not informed of the strike situation in Austria. Herr Ebert warmly sympathised with the Austrian proletariat.

Another Paper Suspended.

London, January 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the *Tagblatt* has been suspended for three days. The resumption of work at Vienna is only partial. It is estimated that 200,000 workmen are still striking. The strike partially continues at Budapest.

FLOODS IN GERMANY.

Town Collapses Like a House of Cards.

London, January 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Frankfurt says that the situation along the Rhine has become dangerous. The town of Koblenz is in danger of being cut off. Floods are also considerably damaging various parts of Holland. [Sobornik is on the border of Bavaria and the Rhine Province.]

OBITUARY.

Sir John Wolfe-Barry.

London, January 23.
The death is announced of Sir John Wolfe-Barry. [The late Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B., etc., had won world-wide fame as an engineer. Among the many positions which he occupied were those of President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Governor of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, member of the Army Railway Council, Chairman of the Eastern and Eastern Extension and Western Telegraph Companies, Chairman of the Society of Arts, etc. He had been Consulting Engineer to many railways and dock undertakings in all parts of the Empire, as well as in foreign countries, including the Kowloon Railway, Shanghai and Nanking and other Chinese railways. He was Engineer among other undertakings of the Tower Bridge, Blackfriars Railway arched bridge, Barry Dock and Railways, Kew Bridge, Grangemouth Dock, Surrey Commercial Dock, etc., as well as Natal Harbour works. He was born in 1836 and assumed the additional name of Wolfe by Royal license in 1893.]

ANOTHER CANADIAN DISASTER.

London, January 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Halifax says that an explosion occurred in the Acadia Coal Company's mine at Sillerton during the evening. One hundred men were in the pit. Four hours after the explosion only a few had been rescued. It is believed that the loss of life is heavy.

ITALIAN PREMIER IN ENGLAND.

London, January 24.
The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, has arrived in London. He was met by Mr. Lloyd George.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TWO SHIPS TORPEDOED.

Over 700 Lives Lost.

London, January 23.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that 708 persons were drowned owing to the torpedoing of two steamers in the Mediterranean on about December 31. No names were mentioned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

London, January 24.
Speaking at the Canadian Club at a luncheon to Sir Edward Kemp, the Overseas Minister for Canada, Lord Derby said that Canada by voting for conscription had said to the Motherland "We are with you." Victory was not yet in sight, but the step taken by Canada would hearten us and dishearten the enemy.

Sir Edward Kemp, replying, declared that the Empire would never forget what the United Kingdom had done. (Cheers.) He recently visited the trenches, where the greatest optimism prevailed, and he was confident in the belief that the Hun would never break through. (Cheers.) He had conversed with Sir Douglas Haig and he was glad that the Canadians were under so able and brave a General. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill said the path before us was difficult but we would tread it safely and surely looking to assured victory. One more resolute effort would give us all we entered the war for.

Mr. Long said that the relations between the Mother country and Canada had been of the happiest. Referring to the Dominions he said that they had met unexampled difficulties and financial loss in consequence of inroads on shipping. The various High Commissioners and Agents General had valuably helped the Home Government by complying with the latter's requests in this connection. They had never failed to put the respective Dominions' case strongly and well, but had made their chief point their desire to assist the Empire and the Allies.

BRITISH LABOURITES AND THE WAR.

London, January 23.
At the Labour Conference at Nottingham, Mr. Purdy, in his Presidential address, said that peace by negotiation while Germany occupies foreign territories would mean a German victory. If Germany would not accept President Wilson's, Mr. Lloyd George's and the Labour Party's minimum terms we must fight on. He criticised the Government's non-recognition of the Russian regime. Labour nationally and internationally must play a part in peace in order to secure full and fair consideration of its claims.

After Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's declarations, Germany could no longer claim to be fighting a defensive war. There was yet no sign that the enemy was willing to accept the Lloyd George, Wilson, or Labour principles. Would German Democracy define its war aims and face the Government as we faced our Government? The way was open to Germany if the German people and Government sincerely desired a just peace; but it must be a peace leaving no germs for future wars. The military party in Germany to-day was in the ascendant. A peace agreement under present conditions would mean fastening militarism stronger on the people of Germany and the people of the British Empire and the world. Such a peace would only be a draw. We must have a clean peace, and, if that was only obtainable by fighting, then we must go on fighting to the end. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Arthur Henderson warned the Conference to be prepared for a general election, which would be sprung on the country between the hay and corn harvests. He passionately appealed to Labour to organise. The movement must be broadened to include men like Lord Beresford. He moved a resolution welcoming Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's war aims and statements so far as they harmonized with the Labour aims, and requesting the Allies to formulate their aims at the earliest possible moment, in order that they might be juxtaposed with a similar statement which the Democracies of enemy countries are requested to make. The resolution was carried practically unanimously.

ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 23.
A French communique states that an important raid, after an intense bombardment, enabled the Germans to gain a footing in an advanced element of our front line east of Nieuport town in Belgium.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports encounters with hostile raiders and patrols south-westward of St. Quentin and states: We drove off a raid southward of La Bassée.

A German official message states: We beat back, after violent hand to hand fighting, French attacks northward of Souain and north-eastward of Avocourt.

London, January 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We dispersed a small party making an effort to approach our positions westward of Villers Guislain. Another party which succeeded in entering our trenches north-westward of La Bassée was ejected, leaving prisoners in our hands. The enemy also raided our sap westward of La Bassée. There is hostile artillery firing between St. Quentin and the Scarpe in the neighbourhoods of Messines and Zonnebeke.

Reporting on aviation: Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: We dropped nearly four hundred bombs on enemy billets at Roulers and Melin, on a large ammunition dump at Courtrai and on other targets. We also fired a thousand rounds at enemy troops, transport, batteries and machine guns. We brought down seven machines in air fighting and two others fell out of control, also a balloon aflame. Two of ours are missing.

A French communique reports a cannonade in the sector of Nieuport, when the enemy, after penetrating the French lines, was immediately ejected. There is lively artillery duelling on the right of the Meuse, in the sector of Hill 344 and Champs Wood, where an enemy raid was driven off. Between January 1st and 10th, nineteen enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 23.
The silver market is quiet.

AMERICA'S BREACH WITH AUSTRIA.

Senate's Unanimous War Declaration.

Washington, December 7.—With less than an hour's debate, the Senate this afternoon passed the resolution declaring war on Austria-Hungary. The resolution was adopted unanimously—79 to 0. Senators Groves of North Dakota, Norris of Nebraska, and Vandeman of Mississippi, who voted against the German war declaration, supported the resolution. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin left during the speech-making and did not cast his vote. Meanwhile, there was every indication that the resolution would pass in the House with only one dissenting vote—Representative London, Socialist. Members were so sure of it that they deserted the chamber in droves, to escape the speech-making, and returned later for the voting.

After the House acts the two resolutions will be reconciled or one substituted for the other. The debate in the House was opened by Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He asked the House to pass the resolution unanimously. The declaration, he said, was essential to the welfare of the Allies, and, further, because Austria, in an unrestricted and ruthless submarine warfare, had sunk American ships and murdered American citizens.

No time for a vote on the resolution was set by the House, it was believed it might be expected before six o'clock this evening. "This war—war by Austria upon this country," said Mr. Find. "The assault upon these ships and the murder of these American citizens, was as much an act of war against this country as if Austria had landed an army upon our shores and marched it to this city, burning our homes and murdering our citizens as it came. Our flag has been insulted, our territorial integrity invaded, the lives of our citizens taken, and to submit would bring irreparable injury, loss, and suffering to our people."

"We should accept the gaze of battle from Austria, just as we did from Germany," he declared, and dwell upon the moral effect, particularly on Italy, saying it would strengthen the front and the whole Allied cause. "Let us pass the resolution speedily," he declared, "linking together for overwhelming defeat the two medieval Governments which plunged the world into war and still stands as the worst obstacle to a just peace among the nations."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Court Cards" at Theatres Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

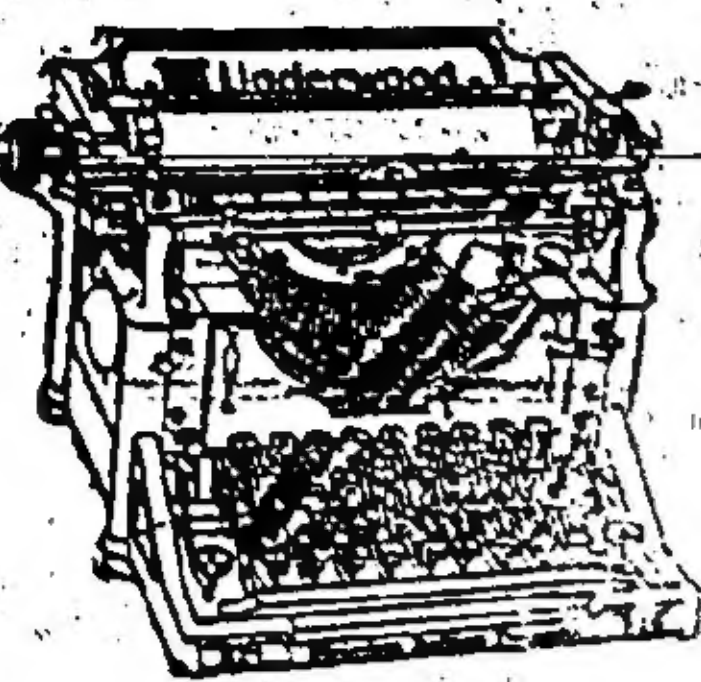
West Point Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at noon.—Hongkong Reclamation Land Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at 4.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Hongchow News.

The Hongchow correspondent
of the N. C. Daily News writes:
—A Ningpo revolutionary caught
with bombs in his possession
suffered on Sunday the extreme
penalty of the law. The cold
weather still continues and the
wells are very low and water is
very scarce. There was a high
wind on Sunday and as a result
the Shanghai trains were late! It
was an ill wind that blew nobody
any good! There are big fires
almost daily and some fifty chieh
were burned down on Monday
quite near to the Q.M.S. Hospital.

A Veteran Capuchin Dead.

It is with much regret, says the
Power, that we announce the
death, which occurred recently in
Allahabad, of the Right Rev.
Petronius Gramignani, Bishop of
Allahabad. His lordship, who
celebrated the seventy-third an-
niversary of his birthday on
Thursday last, had been ailing
for some time, and it may be
remembered that the Rev. Father
Francis Poll was last year ap-
pointed Co. adjutor Bishop. The
late Bishop was admitted into the
Capuchin branch of the Francis-
can Order in 1863 and came out
to India in 1871. He has been
Bishop of Allahabad since 1904.

Honouring General Maude.

The Basrah Times says that a
meeting of civilians was to be
held on the 6th inst. at Ashar to
consider the most suitable means
of commemorating in Basrah the
name of the late General Maude.
It has been announced that the
officers and men of the army
of occupation are to have an
opportunity of commemorating
their late chief in their own way,
but leading members of all classes
of the civil population feel that
they too should have an oppor-
tunity of placing on record the
deep debt of gratitude they owe
to one whose name will go down
to history as the founder of
liberty and the author of good
government in Mesopotamia. It
is proposed that the memorial
should take the form of a hospital
to be called the Maude Memorial
Hospital, intended primarily for
the benefit of the poor of all classes
in Basrah.

"Play The Game."

Lieutenant General Sir Robert
Baden Powell, in a letter to Sir
Arthur Yapp approving the
campaign for voluntary self-
rationing, says that if all, with-
out exception, "will play the
game for their side and not for
themselves, and really take to a
low food ration, it can, and will,
defeat the 'U' boat aims.
Unfortunately it is not everybody
who has played foot ball and so
learned this maxim by practice.
We found 'swap in' making that
under the voluntary system there
were hoarders. We dug in one
fellow's potato patch, which was
evidently fattened out. We
thought to find tubers hidden in
the ground, but we happened on a
30 lb bag of sugar planted there.
In justice we fined him a golden
pound for every pound avoid-
ed, with the alternative of
thirty golden days in jail."

A Foreshore Chain Thief.

One of the mysteries of the
Shanghai Bund has been solved
through the diligence of a Chi-
nese policeman who was deter-
mined to unravel it at all costs. Since
the New Year various lengths of
foreshore chain have vanished at
intervals more or less regular,
and when the space where the
chains should be was measured
recently it was discovered that no
less than 843 ft. had disappeared.
The Police, being unimaginative,
did not blame the water
gods, but suspected an un-
known mortal, and detailed
a Chinese constable to
watch the foreshore until the
chain stealer was caught. But
the thief, seeing a new man in
uniform, refused to fall into the
trap, and nothing happened.
Then the policeman got an idea,
and disguised himself as a coolie
by adopting the simple method of
removing, in the Gardens, the
prig of his outer clothing.
The thief was caught in the act
of attempting to pass another
length of chain to a fellow-
being, and was confessed and
sent to the N. C. Daily News
and old Chinese. He was
the interior of the Municipal

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

The Hearing Adjourned
for a Week.

At the Marine Court to-day the enquiry was continued into the alleged misconduct of Mr. G. N. Major whilst Chief Officer of the s.s. Manapouri on November 12, in taking the ship out of the hands of the master, Captain Wilson. Commander O. W. Beckwith, R. N., president, and Commander F. Gibson (H. M. S. Tamar), Capt. W. Davison, R. N., Captain T. A. Mitchell and Captain R. A. Biss were also present. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared on behalf of Mr. Major, and Mr. G. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, on behalf of Captain Wilson.

The President of the Court said they would like an explanation of the extraordinary document which had come into his possession purporting to be a reference given to Captain Wilson by the Second Officer to him as master.

Capt. Wilson said he was asked to resign on January 4. He did so in writing stating that he did so until such time as Mr. Muller, Mr. Williamson and himself were satisfied that the charges of drunkenness were proved false. On January 5, he signed off and paid off the crew on the ship. About 5 p.m. the Second Officer, Mr. Nicholls, came to him in his room and asked him what was the reference of a drunken master was. He (Mr. Nicholls) had among others signed the document charging him with drunkenness. The Second Officer replied that the master was what he saw; that the master was excited. Complainant said he would give him a reference as he did not wish his career to be damaged. He gave him the reference and then said that if what he (the Second Officer) had said was true he should write it down. He told him that so far as he was concerned he had no further influence over him and could if he liked tell him to go to. Later complainant saw him tear up a piece of paper and say: "That won't do." A little time after he entered his room and gave him the reference, saying "Capt Wilson, it is not my business but I could have told you six months ago that that (pointing down to the Chief Officer's room) old was working against you. I told them they were dirty low down to be so friendly to you and your wife when they were working against you." Complainant, continuing, said they said good-bye and he left.

Mr. Shenton, in his address, said this was a charge of mutiny, and nothing more nor less. The whole question was whether, having regard to the circumstances, the conduct of Mr. Major was justified. Did he do his duty to the Company, the ship, and the passengers on the ship? The Court must remember that Capt. Major came to the decision to do on the high sea, where there were many things to be considered. This offence was a most serious one, it was perhaps the most serious offence which could be committed aboard ship. Capt. Major had had over 40 years' experience on the sea and he had held a master's certificate for 20 years. They would notice that Captain Wilson did nothing for some time after he had arrived in Hongkong. The story of Capt. Major and the other witnesses did seem like a story without foundation. Capt. Major, when he came into the colony from his last trip, was served with a notice to appear court within 24 hours. The Court would see that there was no time to take up a story in that time. The reference to the allegations against Mr. Green, they were a venomous attack, done out of spite. These actions were most serious and as very easily ruin the family life of Mr. Green. He (Mr. Son) had the greatest admiration for Mr. Wilson. She had told the Court to stand by his side. Capt. Wilson had his job. She supported her husband. But what he would know was whether Mr. Wilson was Captain of the ship. She seemed to have the most extraordinary part in the day. The inquiry was eventually adjourned until next Friday.

BILLIARDS.

Close of Soldiers' Club
Tournament.

At the Soldiers' Club last night a large number of billiard enthusiasts assembled to witness the final match in the Club Billiard Challenge Cup Competition and the presentation of prizes in connection with that event and the Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup Competition. In the latter, which had already been decided, the 87th Coy. R.G.A. were the winners, while in the former the "B" Coy. H.K. Defence Corps and Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons of the Police Reserve were finalists, the latter having a lead of 88 points when play was resumed last night. They eventually won by a margin of 181. The last game of the tournament was easily the best of the whole competition. Both Mr. Yanovitch and his opponent, Mr. Jennings, played delightful billiards and the former especially gained much applause for many excellent shots. When this game commenced the Police Reserve were leading by 70 points and so well did Mr. Yanovitch play that he not only made the game safe but won 111 points. His best breaks were 30, 43, 36 and 31 and Mr. Jennings was responsible for a well played 44, made nearly all off the red. The scores were as follows:—

H. K. P. R.			
Guimaraes	...	...	236
Saizera	...	...	250
Benedict	...	...	243
Ryan	...	...	250
Biradas	...	...	232
Yanovitch	...	...	250
			1461

H. K. D. C.			
Ritchie	...	...	250
Johnson	...	...	155
Gray	...	...	250
Parker	...	...	236
Gardner	...	...	250
Jennings	...	...	139
			1280

Mention should be made of the referee, Private Wells, of the 25th Middlesex Regt., who has refereed the whole of the matches in both tournaments in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all concerned.

The presentation of cups and medals was performed by Colonel Young, R.E., who congratulated the winners on their success and expressed his pleasure at being present. At the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were called for the Colonel by Garrison Sgt. Major Hurl, and these and a "tiger" were lustily given. The various results were as follows:—

Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup.
A trophy presented by the Hongkong Volunteers in 1913 to be competed for annually by teams of Regular Military Units in the Colony. Won last year by R. E.

Seven teams competed this year. Winners.—No. 87 Co. R.G.A. Challenge Cup with Gold and Silver Medals.

Runners-up.—No. 88 Co. R.G.A. Silver Medals.
Silver Cup for Highest Break, presented by Messrs Bradley and Co.—Won by Bdr Southall, No. 87 Co. R.G.A. with a 44 break.
The names of the finalists in this competition are as follows:—
87th Coy. (Winners).—Q M.S. Ross, Cpl. Small, Sergt. Edgeler, Bdr. Southall, Sergts. Ives and Barker.
88th Coy. (Runners-up).—Cpl. Gifford, Gdr. Donselton, Bdr. Drummond, Sergt. Davis, Gdr. Barras and Capt. Cooney.

Soldiers' Club Billiard Challenge Cup.

Open to teams from units of Royal Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces in the Colony.—Won last year by Hongkong Police and Wardens. Sixteen teams entered this year, every branch of the services being represented.
Winners.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons H.K.P.R. Challenge Cup and Gold Medals.

Runners up.—"B" Coy. H.K.D.C. Gold and Silver Medals.
Silver Cup, presented by Mr. J. A. Tarrant to the military team going furthest in the Competition.—Won by No. 88 Co. R.G.A., who ran into the semi-final, being defeated by the H.K.P.R. (3 and 4 Platoons) by 126 points.

Silver Cup to the Sailor or Soldier of the Regular Forces making the highest break, presented by a Staff Inspector of the H. K. P. Reserve who wishes to remain anonymous.—Won by Gdr. J. Lord, No. 83 Co. R.G.A., with a break of 42 points.

THE "COURT CARDS."

Although there was not a very large attendance at the Theatre Royal last evening, the "Court Cards" gave a most enjoyable programme, one that deserved far better support. But the Company received the hearty plaudits of those present and matters went with a swing. Miss Vio Parsons again sang some very pleasing songs, whilst Miss Dorothy Grace and Miss Rosina Palmerston contributed quite a number of bright and entertaining items. As Joker, Mr. Edgar Warwick introduced much clever wit, and in this he was very ably seconded by Mr. George Titchener, whose comic songs and stories have to be heard to be fully appreciated. Mr. Albert Keats was not only an accompanist but also contributed to the vocal talent of the evening. The concluding baroque of a modern melodrama was highly humorous. This evening there is a complete change of programme, when it is hoped that the Company will receive more encouragement.

Szechuanese Invasion of Yunnan.

It is reported that the Szechuanese have invaded Yunnan and occupied Wuting, taking advantage of the fact that the majority of the Yunnanese troops are at present engaged in Szechuan, leaving their own province practically unguarded. General Wu Kuang-hsin telegraphs that he has left Ichang with two brigades of mixed troops to attack the rebels at Chinchow.—N. C. Daily News.

WHEN YOU WAKE TO-MORROW MORNING

to-day's liveriness, biliousness, or sick-headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of

PINKETTES

to-night. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY the 30th January, 1918, at 1.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

Have Now on View

THEIR

NEW RACE GOWNS.

LONG SILK COATS.

GEORGETTE BLOUSES.

EXQUISITE NECKWEAR.

SMART SHOES.

2, Pedder Street. Telephone 644.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the forthcoming Race Meeting close to the Under-mentioned TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1918.

It is requested that all Covers containing Entries may be delivered at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, No. 3, Chater Road, Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, before 2 P.M.

By Order,
T. H. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A POSITION by a ENGLISH BOY, who has just left school, in a Commercial House. Apply to "K" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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HONGKONG DESK DIRECTORY
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Please send me cop
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Blotter, 1918, price \$5.00 each.

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Address

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Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

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United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

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Scotch Whisky.



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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON INDIA AND CANADA.

London, January 23.
The "Times" correspondent at New York states that the American newspapers publish extracts from a brochure the author of which is said to be August Thyssen, relative of the well-known German millionaire ironmaster. The German Government suppressed the brochure, but a copy recently reached America.

Herr Thyssen affirms that before the war a large number of business men and commercial men were bribed to support the Hohenzollern war policy. For example, he was promised a free grant of 30,000 acres in Australia and a three per cent. loan of \$100,000 from the Deutschebank to develop his business in Australia. Other firms were promised special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany by the end of 1915. A syndicate of twelve great firms with capital of \$20,000,000, half of which was to be found by the German Government, was formed to exploit Canada. These promises were definitely made by Bethmann Hollweg and confirmed by the Kaiser, who addressed large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. In the course of a most flowery speech at one of these meetings the Kaiser declared: "We shall not merely occupy India; we shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by the Indian princes will after our conquest flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag."

What really happened, however, was that in December 1916 Bethmann Hollweg asked seventy-eight German business men to guarantee a subscription of \$200,000,000 to the next War Loan. Herr Thyssen was personally asked to guarantee a subscription of \$200,000. He declined, and, as the result, lost his War Office contract and his business was practically confiscated.

The German Foreign Trade Department last March circularised exporting firms advising them to employ agents abroad who could pass themselves off as French or British because "German agents and travellers will probably for some time after the war have difficulty in doing business, not only in enemy, but in neutral countries."

Herr Thyssen comments that this means that Germans will be loathed and hated outside their own country. "We have been fooled into supporting a war from which the utmost we can hope to gain is to emerge therefrom without national bankruptcy."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Internal Dissension in Ukraine.

Petrograd, January 23.
There is acute internal dissension in Ukraine. The "Ukrainian Secretariat of the People" has issued a manifesto accusing the Rada of strengthening the Bourgeois regime by supporting General Kaledin. It appeals to the army and the peasants to oppose the Rada.

Another Manifesto.

Paris, January 23.
A Petrograd telegram states that the Executive of the All-Russian Peasants' Council has issued a manifesto strongly condemning the snowing down of the pro-Constituent "Autocracy" under the guise of Socialism, devouring the liberty of the Russians.

Futile Peace Negotiation.

London, January 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on January 23, states: The official summing up of the Brezilevsk pourparlers says that Herr Kuehlinmann came calculating that as Russia was desirous of peace the Russian delegates would help to conceal from the people the real meaning of the German peace programme; but the Russian delegates secured a written statement of the true German Imperialist programme, which it communicated to the peoples yearning for an honest peace. Russia under revolution may not be in a position to repudiate the annexationists, but it refuses to cover up the brutal annexationist pretensions with "the figleaf of democracy." The significance of the pourparlers is that they stripped from German Imperialism the cloaks borrowed from the Democratic wardrobe and exposed the cruel reality of the German aims, involving the occupation of almost all the occupied territories. The announcement concludes: "Nothing more can be expected from these pourparlers."

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

London, January 23.
The long deferred reply by Count Hertling to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson is expected to-morrow and is awaited with the deepest interest. There is every symptom lately that Von Hindenburg and the reactionaries have triumphed over the Moderates. Hopes of democratising Prussia have faded and franchise reform is practically shelved. However, Count Hertling is said to enjoy the unabated confidence of the Kaiser and he will probably elucidate the general situation when he addresses the Reichstag.

THE AUSTRIAN STRIKES.

Worse than at First Reported.

London, January 23.
Later reports show that the strike in Austria, which is now reported to be ended, was even bigger than was earlier indicated. The Vienna correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" states that it commenced at the Daimler motor works at Wienmuenstadt and spread like wildfire from the factory and from town to town. By Thursday the great munition works, foundries and iron works near Vienna were at a standstill. A hundred thousand demonstrated, but there were no songs and no banners, only threats, grumbles and demands. Then the city tradespeople joined in. The power behind the movement was not the Social Democrats, but a small party of Maximalists. Masses of strikers paraded the street calling not for bread but for peace. The "Tagblatt's" Vienna correspondent states that the strike spread beyond Lower Austria to Styria, Bohemia and Moravia. The trams and trains were stopped at Graz, Prague and Brunn.

"Vorwaerts" Suppressed.

Amsterdam, January 23.
"Vorwaerts" has been suppressed, owing to its outspoken comment on the Austrian situation. The article for which "Vorwaerts" was suppressed emphasised the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian Labour in the latest fierce struggle. It said: "It is self evident that events in Austria must have a deep reaction in Germany. As the fruit of the pan-German propaganda we are menaced not merely with the wrecking of the peace negotiations with Russia, but with complete world political isolation. This danger can only be averted if the German Government resolutely ranges itself beside its Austrian ally. If it acts otherwise then Germany will be excluded from the lasting relations of friendship established between Russia and Austria, with the result that we shall not gain a single friend by peace but lose our last neighbour and friend."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE THREATENED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

London, January 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, discussing the threatened impending German offensive says it is taken for granted that the utmost the most violent onslaught against any part of our front can hope to attain would be to push us back a little. Any prospect of breaking through is negligible and scarcely worth discussing. We, meanwhile, are preparing ghastly hospitality for the enemy if he attempts to attack.

GERMAN ALARM REGARDING TONNAGE.

Amsterdam, January 23.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is alarmed at the prospect of the Entente securing additional neutral tonnage and declares that such cargo space is in a certain sense the decisive factor of the war. It threatens neutrals thus helping the Entente that Germany "will fight their vessels with redoubled vigour."

THE BOMBING OF THE GOEBEN.

London, January 23.
A Turkish official message, by wireless, states: In a clever attack the Goeben and Breslau and destroyers destroyed two monitors, a transport ship, a signal station and numerous munition depots. The Breslau was mined and sunk.

A German official message states that the Goeben is only lightly grounded.

The Admiralty reports: Our aircraft made further day and night attacks on the Goeben and secured two hits with heavy bombs. They also bombed a tug alongside. Heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered, but all our machines returned. Our attacks continue.

OUR DAILY WAR BILL.

London, January 23.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the daily average national expenditure for the seven weeks ended January 19 was £7,500,000, exceeding the estimate by £1,150,000 daily.

AN ANGLICAN CONTROVERSY.

London, January 23.
The confirmation of the election of Dean Hensley Henson (Durham) as Bishop Designate of Hereford has passed off without incident. The appointment has given rise to a keen controversy among Churchmen, owing to his supposed views on certain Christian dogmas. The Bishop of Oxford unavailingly requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to refuse the consecration. The Bishop of London absented himself from the confirmation but thirty-three out of thirty-eight bishops congratulated Dean Henson.

ENEMY SUBMARINES ENGAGED.

Madrid, January 23.
The Governor of the Canary Islands reports an engagement between a British war vessel and two submarines on January 17th off Ferro. On the following day the Spanish gendarmes found two German sailors, who stated that they belonged to U boats 294 and 295, and who refused to state the fate of their submarines.

GENERAL FALKENHAYN DISGUSTED.

Washington, January 23.
Official despatches state that 160,000 Turks, belonging to General Falkenhayn's reorganised army deserted in three days during a recent journey from Constantinople to Palestine whereupon General Falkenhayn abandoned the Palestine front and returned disgusted to Constantinople.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 23.
The Admiralty reports that the arrivals for the week totalled 2,255 and the sailings 2,242. Six vessels of over 1,600 tons and two under that tonnage were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

VESSEL MINED IN THE MERSEY.

London, January 23.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Houston asked regarding the sinking of a vessel at the mouth of the Mersey on December 23rd, with the loss of 41 out of 43 lives, including 19 pilots and a number of apprentices. Mr. Macnamara replied that the vessel struck a mine.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$300
North China b. \$115
Unions b. \$760
Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$125
H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$78
Steamboats b. \$174
Indos (Def.) sa. \$158
Indos (Pref.) b. \$331
Shells b. 112/-
Ferries b. \$281

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$30
Malabons b. \$34

MINING.

Kailans b. 38/-
Langkats b. 14/-
Raubs b. \$2.40
Tronchs s. 30/-
Urals s. 23/-
Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$96
Kowloon Docks b. \$130
Shai Docks b. 77

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$97
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$90
H'phreys Est. b. \$5.90
K'loon Lands n. \$30
Shai Lands b. 70
West Points n. \$81
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1,170
Kung Yiks b. 1,140
Shai Cottons b. 1,122
Yangtzepeos b. 1,128
Oriental n. 1,144

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneo b. \$9
China Light & P. b. \$5.80
Providents b. \$7.50
Dairy Farms s. \$30
Green Islands b. & sa. \$7.60
H. K. Electric b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. b. \$187
Ropes n. \$28
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level b. \$8.40
Trams, Peak, old s. \$3
Trams, Peak, new s. \$4
Laundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats n. \$6
Watsons s. \$6
Wm. Powells b. \$6
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FRIDAY JANUARY 25, 1918.

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Demand 2/11 3/4
30 d/s 2/11 1/2
60 d/s 2/11 1/2
4 m/s 3/-
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 156 1/2
T/T Japan 136 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 70 1/4
co & New York 70 1/4
T/T Java 160 1/4
T/T Marks 4.03
T/T France 4.03
Demand, Paris 4.03 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/- 3/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/- 3/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/1 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & 3/1 1/2
Melbourne 71 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 71 3/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 4.18
6 m/s. France 4.23
Demand, Germany Nom.
Demand, New York Nom.
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 141
Demand, Singapore 166 1/4
On Hongkong 2 1/2
On Canton 5 1/2
On Hankow 5 1/2
Sovereign 6.65
Gold Lira, per oz. 43
Per Silver, per oz. 43 1/2

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DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese, 2 1/2 cts. pieces 136 1/2
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Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and HANGON.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Raymond & Co.

IN ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building, Tel. No. 3332

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$17,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling ... \$1,500,000 at 24/-

Silver ... \$18,500,000

... \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. E. Buxton, Chairman

Hon. Mr. P. E. Buxton, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. C. E. Buxton, F. C. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. E. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. V. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. W. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. A. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. B. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. C. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. F. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. G. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. H. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. I. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. K. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. L. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. M. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. N. D. Buxton, Esq.

Hon. Mr. O. D. Buxton, Esq.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

IN PROGRESS, 1 NOVEMBER, 1964

70-1089-105

**HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.**

Application forms for membership of the above Association may be obtained from the Board at their headquarters.

**THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,**
Honorary Secretaries and
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE NINETY-EIGHTH OR-
DINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mans'ona on **TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON** for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors; together with a Statement of Accounts declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 15th February 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD
Acting Secretary.
JAN 17 1918